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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

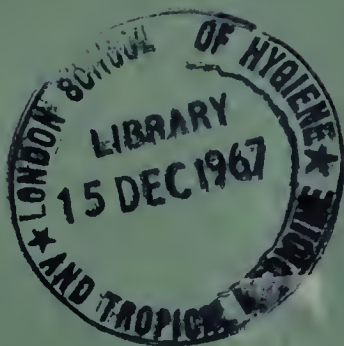
FOR THE YEAR 1951

By W. ALCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

ALSO

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR M. M. MERCER, J.P.

Chairman—Alderman J. W. CLARK, J.P.

COUNCILLOR A. BAMFORD, J.P.

COUNCILLOR T. BRADLEY

COUNCILLOR W. J. BULL

COUNCILLOR W. O. BURNELL

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. CHADWICK

COUNCILLOR N. J. COCHRAN, M.B.E.

COUNCILLOR MRS. V. EVERSLED

COUNCILLOR M. GHOSH

COUNCILLOR F. L. J. JACKSON

COUNCILLOR J. H. JONES, J.P.

ALDERMAN T. H. WALTERS

Member outside Council :

DR. R. E. M. PATERSON

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON UPON TRENT,
July, 1952.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.

YOUR WORSHIP, MRS. CHADWICK AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1951.

The Report covers the third complete year's working experience of the National Health Service. On the whole, the Service has worked satisfactorily, but is hampered by the shortage of suitably trained staff, particularly Health Visitors.

The following is a brief review of those services provided under Part III of the Act. It is gratifying to report that the good liaison which has existed with other branches of the Service, has been well-maintained.

(1) **Care of Mothers and Young Children.** There has been a further marked fall in attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic, contributory factors being (1) the declining birth rate, (2) the increasing proportion of mothers going into hospital for their confinements, and (3) an increased number of ante-natal examinations carried out by general practitioners.

In regard to the latter, we have to face the situation that an expectant mother is entitled to the free services of a doctor at her confinement, and this doctor must, therefore, have carried out such ante-natal examinations as will enable him to give the patient adequate attention at the time of confinement.

It would appear, therefore, that, in future, ante-natal clinics of local health authorities may function less as medical centres and more for the purpose of giving instruction in hygiene and parentcraft. The Committee hope to develop the Ante-Natal Centre along these lines, acting in collaboration with the general practitioners.

I regret to report that there is, as yet, no prospect of improving the dental service for expectant and nursing mothers, and pre-school children.

(2) **Midwifery.** The work of the Domiciliary Midwifery Service decreased slightly during the year—320 cases having been attended by midwives, compared with 377 cases in 1950, and with 593 cases in 1947. One of the municipal midwives has been seconded for duties with the Maternity Section of one of the local hospitals.

(3) **Health Visiting.** To enable us to give an adequate Service we require six Health Visitors. We have at present only four. Visits are planned, as far as possible, according to priority, but until the requisite number of Health Visitors is available, the Service must fall short of what is expected of it under the new Act.

(4) **Home Nursing.** This Service continues to function very satisfactorily, and the present staff appears to be dealing adequately with demands made upon it.

(5) **Vaccination and Immunisation.** No changes have been made in the arrangements for immunisation against diphtheria. An immunisation rate of 97% of children of school age can be regarded as eminently satisfactory, and is a measure of the enthusiastic co-operation we have always received from the staffs of schools. The rate of 39% for pre-school children is not high enough to ensure a satisfactory herd immunity. Two cases of diphtheria were notified in 1950, but there has been no death from the disease since January, 1947.

(6) **Ambulance Service.** The arrangement which has been in operation since 1949, whereby the Ambulance Service is manned by the Fire Service personnel and operates from the Fire Station, continued during 1951. One new ambulance was obtained, and orders for two new sitting case cars were placed during the year.

The Service has been subjected to a progressively increased strain each year since 1948, as will be seen from details given in the body of the Report, and I have nothing but admiration for the remarkable way in which the merged Fire and Ambulance Service personnel have coped with the demands made upon them, and I should like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to their efficiency.

(7) **Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.** Slow progress is being made under this Section. In addition to duties relating to tuberculosis, an increasing number of old persons in need of care is coming to the notice of the Department, and assistance can often be provided through the Home Nursing Service, the Home Help Organisation, or through other agencies.

(8) **The Domestic Help Service.** This scheme is organised on behalf of the Local Health Authority by the Women's Voluntary Service, and is functioning very satisfactorily.

I should like to express my thanks to Mrs. Stanley, the Organiser, and to her staff for the very efficient service which they render.

The principal vital statistics are tabulated below.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality	Tuberculosis Death Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate
938	14.1	11.3	1.0	49	0.53	1.62	0.09
939	15.4	12.9	1.3	51	0.66	1.53	0.13
940	13.4	14.6	0.0	60	0.70	1.82	0.13
941	15.1	13.2	3.0	66	0.75	1.77	0.21
942	16.6	12.2	1.3	59	0.59	1.57	0.24
943	19.0	14.2	2.3	59	0.71	1.50	0.36
944	21.3	13.4	1.0	40	0.48	1.70	0.22
945	17.1	13.5	2.0	50	0.63	1.90	0.13
946	21.3	13.5	0.0	66	0.48	1.60	0.20
947	23.3	13.9	1.0	44	0.57	2.10	0.25
948	21.0	11.8	0.0	39	0.64	1.80	0.16
949	19.2	13.2	2.1	38	0.49	1.66	0.14
950	17.7	12.6	0.0	42	0.40	1.96	0.04
951	15.9	13.7	2.5	32	0.28	1.67	0.08

It will be seen that the birth rate has again fallen sharply, which has occurred each year since 1947.

The death rate is slightly higher than in recent years, but there was a high incidence of influenza in the early part of the year which was responsible for the deaths of a fairly large number of old people.

The infantile mortality rate shows a gratifying fall and is the lowest figure ever recorded. It compares favourably with that for County Boroughs as a whole (33.9) but is higher than that for England and Wales (29.6) and for the Administrative County of London (26.4).

There has been a remarkable drop in the tuberculosis death rate, which is easily the lowest figure ever recorded in the Borough. It would seem at last that the control of tuberculosis is in sight, and that some of the terror of this disease has been overcome. Not many years ago, the outlook for the majority of persons suffering from tuberculosis was indeed grim, approximately 70% with a positive sputum being dead within five years. Modern treatment and better ascertainment is altering this state of affairs very rapidly, and it would seem that within a generation, tuberculosis will cease to be the scourge of mankind, which it has been hitherto, assuming this country can escape the evil consequences of total war or mass unemployment.

The figures for cancer deaths give no cause for satisfaction. In spite of intensive research, we seem to be no nearer to a solution of cause of cancer than we were 25 years ago, and it would appear that until some fundamental discovery is made as to the cause of cancer, our efforts must be directed towards early diagnosis and treatment. I believe the time is ripe for a carefully conducted campaign to educate the public with regard to the early diagnosis of cancer, and I am of opinion that the Committee should give careful consideration to this matter.

In regard to food hygiene, I would like to draw the Committee's special attention to that section of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report relating to inspection and supervision of food. The general public have little or no conception of the vast amount of quiet and unobtrusive work that is carried on to ensure that milk supplies, water supplies, and articles of food of all kinds reach the community in a clean wholesome condition.

I commend that portion of the Inspector's report for careful perusal.

One especially gratifying aspect is the remarkable improvement in the quality of ice-cream, practically 100% of samples of which come within Grades 1 or 2 of the test carried out for cleanliness.

The detailed housing survey which was commenced in 1946 is nearing completion, and one Ward only remains to be inspected.

Finally, I desire to express to the Chairman, Members of the Health Committee and to my colleagues and members of the Health Department Staff, my grateful thanks for the loyal support and ready assistance they have afforded me throughout the year.

I am, Your obedient Servant,

W. ALCOCK,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres)	..	..	..	..	4,222
Population—Census 1951	..	..	..	..	49,169
No. of Houses (1931 Census)	..	..	..	..	12,168
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1951)					
(estimated)	..	..	..	..	14,435
Rateable Value (1st Oct., 1951)	..	..	..	..	£328,378
Sum represented by penny rate					
(1st Oct., 1951)	..	..	..	..	£1,332

Population. The Registrar-General estimates the civilian population of the Borough to have been 48,900 at mid-year, 1951, being a decrease of 100 on the previous year.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951

		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>
				1951		1950
Live Births (total)	..	372	410	782	..	871
„ „ Legitimate		350	396	746	..	817
„ „ Illegitimate		22	14	36	..	54
Birth Rate (Live)	..	..	..	15.9	..	17.7
Still-births	..	12	12	24	..	23
„ Rate per 1,000 of total births (live & still)				29	..	26
„ Rate per 1,000 of population			..	0.49	..	0.47
Deaths	..	363	309	672	..	620
Death-rate	..	..	..	13.7	..	12.6
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total live births)				4.6	..	6.2
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	0	..	0
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	..	0	..	0
Deaths from other Maternal causes	..	..	..	2	..	0
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	..	2.5	..	0
Total Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and other						
Maternal causes	..	..	..	2	..	0
Total rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	..	2.5	..	0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per						
1,000 live births	..	..	..	32	..	42

	<u>Total</u> <u>1951</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>1950</u>
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	29	..	44
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	83	..	18
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	..	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	0	..	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	2	..	1
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	13	..	19
Death-rate from ditto	0.26	..	0.38
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis ..	1	..	1
Death-rate from ditto	0.02	..	0.02
Number of Deaths from Cancer	82	..	96
Death-rate from Cancer	1.67	..	1.96
Zymotic Death-Rate	0.08	..	0.04
Number of Marriages	469	..	420
Marriage Rate	19	..	17

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
Tuberculosis Officer, etc. :*

W. ALCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Ditto :

W. C. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M., B.Sc.

Assistant Ditto :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Analyst :

R. MALLINDER, B.Sc., F.I.C. (*part time*)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

F. V. A. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

E. MITTON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

- J. EASTON, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board
Cert. Inspection of Meat
- H. NUTTER, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat
- H. H. FORD, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat
- T. A. WASS, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat
- F. L. WRIGHT, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board

Chief Clerk :

G. M. UPTON

Clerks :

- R. E. CHAMBERLAIN Miss J. SUGDEN
- Miss G. J. SINFIELD (Left November, 1951)
- Miss B. DYCHE Miss W. MARBROW
- Miss E. FARRINGTON R. DAVOLL
- Miss J. ALGER D. HUGHES (Commenced Dec., 1951)
- S. GAMBLE, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board

Supt. Health Visitor :

Mrs. E. KIRBY, State Registered Nurse,
State Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary
Institute.

Health Visitors:

- Mrs. K. M. HARVEY, State Registered Nurse, State Certified
Midwife. Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
- Miss I. W. STEVENSON, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
- Miss G. V. CLARK, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
- Miss J. JONES, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
(Commenced April, left June, 1951)

Clinic Assistant :

Mrs. C. CHAMBERS (part-time)

Municipal Midwives :

- Miss L. A. ELKS, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
- Miss G. M. JONES, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
- Miss G. MINOR, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
- Mrs. M. H. MARR, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
- Mrs. A. J. PLANT, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
- Miss E. O. L. GILKS, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
- Miss M. J. TEBBET, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

District Nurses :

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Address</i>
Mrs. W. I. BELL	29 Duke Street
Mrs. D. E. COOPER	201 Uxbridge Street
Mrs. A. K. CHESTER	90 Henhurst Hill
Miss V. COUCH	55a Union Street
Mrs. F. M. MORGAN	128 Bearwood Hill Road
Mrs. F. M. WELBOURNE	44 Woods Lane
Miss E. M. WILEMAN	493 Stanton Road
Mrs. R. TAFT	20 All Saints' Road

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officer :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Ante-Natal Clinic :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Consultant for Ante-Natal and Obstetric Complications :

N. L. EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (*part-time*)

Dental Surgeon for Maternity and Child Welfare :

J. E. W. STATHAM, L.D.S. (*part-time*)
(Left September, 1951)

Mental Health Services :*Duly Authorised Officers :*

K. H. WINDMILL, 47 Baker Street
W. G. STEVENSON, 1 St. Mary's Drive, Rolleston Road
(Left October, 1951)

Occupation Centre :

J. R. PUMFORD, *Supervisor*
Mrs. I. WALL, *Assistant Supervisor*
Miss B. COX, *Guide Assistant*
(Commenced November, 1951)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company is responsible for the public water supply to the Borough. The supply is drawn from deep wells at Chilcote (Leicestershire), Fradley and Trent Valley, and is satisfactory, both in quality and quantity.

Softening plants are installed at Chilcote and Fradley, and although the water after treatment is hard, it is not excessively so, there being about twenty parts per 100,000 total hardness, of which about three-quarters is permanent hardness.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

Chemical examinations of the piped supply were carried out at the laboratories of Messrs. Matthews and Lott, Bridge Street, Burton upon Trent.

The bacteriological examinations continued to be done at the County Laboratory, Derby.

Eighteen samples were submitted for analysis (four chemical and fourteen bacteriological) and were satisfactory.

Results of an analysis carried out on the 12th June, 1951, were as follows :—

Physical Characters.

Colour—Nil.	Clearness—Good.
Lustre—Good.	Sediment—Nil.
Smell—Nil.	Reaction (pH.) 7.68

Chemical Analysis. (parts per 100,000).

Total Solids	.. .. .	50
Free Ammonia	.. .. .	0.0150
Albuminoid Ammonia	.. .. .	0.0013
Chlorine in Chlorides	.. .. .	9.0
Nitrogen in Nitrites and Nitrates	.. .. .	Negligible
Total Hardness	.. .. .	19.7
Permanent Hardness	.. .. .	16.3
Oxygen absorbed in three hours at 80°F..	.. .. .	0.022

Bacteriological Examination.

Presumptive Coliform Count—Nil.
Differential Coliform Test—Nil.

Report. The very low figures for Albuminoid Ammonia and three hour Oxygen absorbed, together with the practical absence of Nitrates indicate that the water remains free from organic matter.

The following table gives details of the water supply to dwelling-houses in the borough :—

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Population</i>
(a) Direct to houses	14,249	98.71	48,273
(b) Houses sharing standpipes	175	1.21	589
(c) From wells	11	0.08	38

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

I have received the following Report and Tables from Mr. F. V. A. Smith, Chief Sanitary Inspector under the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwelling Houses :

Infectious Disease	245
Re Sanitary Defects	1,932
Unclean	73
Housing Survey—No. of houses inspected	288
Housing Survey—Additional visits	60
Housing circumstances of applicants for Corporation houses	334
Common Lodging Houses	53
Tents, Vans and Sheds	152
Canal Boats	18
Factories with Power	205
Factories without Power	63
Outworkers' Premises	91
Offensive Trades	23
Smoke observations	29
Effluvium Nuisances	7
Shops Acts	809
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	2,332
Knackers Yard	301
Premises where food is prepared or sold	1,831
Ice Cream premises	272
Dairies and Milkshops	493
Food and Drugs Act	180
Water sampling	46
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	6
Premises where animals are kept	69
Diseases of Animals Acts	139

Rats, Mice and other Pests	..	..	..	..	2,045
Petroleum, Carbide and Explosives Stores	..	..	..	..	304
Noxious Weeds	..	..	..	..	3
Rag Flock Act	..	..	..	..	18
Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	..	131
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	7
					<hr/>
					12,559
					<hr/>

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated W.C's.	201	236
Defective roofs, eaves or downspoutings	244	256
Houses damp, defective or dirty	244	264
Defective floors, doors, windows, etc.	168	232
Defective sinks, sink pipes, or yard paving	45	45
Houses without efficient water supply	12	14
Defective washing coppers and firegrates	55	67
Smoke nuisances	3	3
Effluvium nuisances	2	2
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	1	3
Accumulations of manure, etc.	3	9
Miscellaneous nuisances	3	3
Moveable Dwellings	4	4
		<hr/>
		985
		<hr/>
		1,138
		<hr/>

NOTICES SERVED

Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	461
Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143

Legal Proceedings. In 47 cases proceedings were authorised, but in only three cases was it necessary to apply to the Court of Magistrates for "Abatement Orders." In one case the Magistrates adjourned the case for 14 days in which time the repairs were carried out and the proceedings were withdrawn. In another case the Court ordered the abatement of the nuisance forthwith and imposed a fine of £3. In the other case the Court ordered the abatement of the nuisance within 28 days, but as the nuisance was not abated a sub-

sequent Court imposed a fine of £3 and ordered the defendant to pay 10/- for each day the nuisance continued.

Closet Conversion. During the year 7 pail closets have been converted to the W.C. system.

There are still 41 dwelling houses, 2 farms and 20 temporary bungalows served by pail closets, the majority of which are remote from a public sewer.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Summary of inspections and action taken :—

Total number of inspections	.. ..	809
Closing contraventions	.. .. ..	4
	Found	Remedied
Renewal of Shop Notices	.. 146	123
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	5	1
Defective or insanitary W.C.'s	7	7
Defective wash basins	.. 4	4

Closing of Shops. The hours fixed for the closing of shops for the period 4th November, 1951 to 1st March, 1952, was 7-30 p.m. on the late day and 6 p.m. on other days of the week, with the exception of hairdressers, which was fixed at 7-30 p.m. on the late day and 7 p.m. on other days of the week.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND OUTWORKERS' PREMISES

Number of inspections of factories	..	268
Number of inspections of outworkers' premises		91
Number of defects found	.. ..	212
Number of defects remedied	.. ..	211

Common Lodging Houses.

Number on register	.. ..	2
Accommodation for adults	.. ..	126
Accommodation for children	.. ..	7
Number of inspections	.. ..	53
Contraventions of Byelaws	.. ..	12

Moveable Dwellings.

Licensed sites	.. ..	9
Number of Vans	.. ..	24
Number of inspections	.. ..	152

During the year 9 living caravans were found on unlicensed sites and as there was no proper sanitary accommodation or water supply and also evidence of nuisance, abatement notices were served and the vans were removed.

Canal Boats.

Number of visits to canal ...	..	..	..	..	18
Number of boats inspected	..	..	..	..	0

Smoke Observations and Atmospheric Pollution.

Number of observations made	..	..	..	..	29
Number of Notices served	..	..	..	..	3

Grit Emission. Two serious cases of grit emission from industrial chimneys occurred during the year and the following recommendations for its elimination were carried out.

Induction fans were installed, recording instruments put into operation and the conditioning of the fuel by steam and water caused a definite improvement in the amount of grit emitted from the chimneys.

Education. 13 Boiler plant operators attended a course of instruction on Boiler House Practice at the Burton Technical College.

Offensive Trades. Two rag and bone dealers were given consent to carry on their trade for a further 12 months.

Knackers' Yard. There is one licensed Knacker Yard in the borough, which is used for the slaughter of horses and unfit animals. These premises are under constant supervision and I am pleased to report that the business is carried on without causing a nuisance to the occupiers of the surrounding properties.

Disinfections.

Rooms after infectious disease	..	..	99
Library books disinfected	..	..	287

VERMIN REPRESSION

Eradication of Bed Bugs. 57 houses were disinfested during the year. In 25 cases the work was carried out by the staff of the Local Authority with liquid insecticide, and 32 houses were treated by the occupiers.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Notifications received of rat infestations	..	205
Notifications received of mice infestations	..	72
Number of premises treated by rat operator	..	328

Number of premises supplied with poison ..	56
Number of premises re-inspected after treatment	360
Number of premises cleared of rats	188
Number of premises cleared of mice	63
Number of premises found infested after treatment	51
Sewer manholes treated	239
Dead rats collected from screens at Sewage Pumping Station	914
Dead rats found on premises after poison baiting	64
Estimated kill due to weight of poison taken (not including sewers)	1,386
Number of premises under treatment at end of year	Rats 17 Mice 9 = 26

From the comparative figures on rodent control over the years, I am pleased to report that there is evidence of a steady decrease in the rodent population of the borough.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

One hundred and seventeen samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as follows :—

Aspirin Tablets 1, Aspro Tablets 1, Baking Powder 2, Bisto 1, Birley's Antacid Powder 1, Butter 4, Blanc Mange Powder 1, Cake Flour 1, Cocoa 2, Coffee and Chicory Essence 2, Corn Flour 1, Cough Balsam 1, Camphorated Oil 1, Castor Oil 1, Cod Liver Oil 1, Cooking Fat 4, Custard Powder 2, Epsom Salts 1, Fish Paste 1, Flowers of Sulphur 1, Golden Raising Powder 2, Ginger 1, Gelatine 1, Gravy Powder 1, Ice Cream 12, Iodine 1, Kruschen Salts 1, Marmite 1, Mustard 2, Milk 47, Maclean Stomach Powder 1, Margarine 5, Owbridges Lung Tonic 1, Phensic Tablets 1, Sponge Mixture 1, Soup Powder 1, Saccharin Tablets 1, Sausages 4, Vanilla Essence 1, White Pepper 1, Zubes Cough Mixture 1.

114 Samples were found to be genuine.

3 Samples were found to be unsatisfactory as follows :—

Sample of Aspirin Tablets No. 41 contained 4.5 grains of Aspirin as against the lowest limit of 4.725 grains. The manufacturers were warned.

Sample of Margarine No. 80 contained 16.6% of moisture as against the limit of 16%. The vendors were warned.

Sample of Beef Sausage contained 48.5% meat as against the 50% standard. The vendor was warned.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Seven samples of Fertiliser and three samples of Feeding Stuffs were examined by the Public Analyst during the year, three of which were found to be unsatisfactory as follows :—

Sample No. 1. Balancer Meal was unsatisfactory in that the proportions of oil and fibre exceeded the declared amount by more than the permitted limit of variation allowed. Vendor warned.

Sample No. 5. Steamed Bone Meal was unsatisfactory in that the proportion of Phosphoric Acid exceeded the declaration by more than 2%. Vendor warned.

Sample No. 10. Balancer Meal was unsatisfactory in that the proportion of oil exceeded the declared limit of variation allowed. Vendor warned.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

During the war the Ministry of Food suspended the Marking Orders which required eggs, bacon, dried fruit, meat and poultry to bear an indication of origin, but from the 24th May, 1951, this suspension ceased and the marking orders were again brought into operation with the exception of those relating to butter and poultry.

To bring these requirements to the notice of the traders, the premises of 127 food wholesalers and retailers were visited and the occupiers supplied with leaflets explaining the requirements of the orders applicable to their various trades.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act repeals similar measures passed in 1911 and 1928, and its object is to create a more comprehensive control over the cleanliness of filling materials used in upholstery and other articles which are stuffed or lined with filling material.

Details of premises in the borough affected by the Act :—

Upholsterers premises	..	..	..	12
Manufacturers of rag flock	..	..	..	0
Premises where rag flock is stored	..	..	..	0

The following materials are used for filling purposes by upholsterers in the borough :—

Rag flock, cotton felt, cotton millpuffs, cotton flock, woollen felt, jute, hair, feathers, coil fibre, Algerian fibre and Kapok.

All premises in the borough which could be affected by the Act have been inspected, twelve of which have been registered by the local authority. Copies of an explanatory leaflet have been supplied to the occupiers of all registered premises and samples of filling materials will be submitted to the analyst for cleanliness tests as and when the occasion arises.

THE INJURIOUS WEEDS ORDER, 1948

In two instances notices were served on occupiers to cut down and destroy injurious weeds growing on land in their occupation.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Smithfield Cattle Market, Derby Street. This market has continued to be used by the Ministry of Food as a collecting centre for food animals intended for immediate slaughter.

Tuberculosis. One case of Tuberculosis was discovered in a local herd and the cow was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.

Swine Fever. Eight suspected cases of Swine Fever were reported, none of which was confirmed.

Foot and Mouth Disease. No case or suspected case of this disease has occurred in the borough during the year, but owing to the number of outbreaks of the disease in various parts of the country a fourteen day standstill order was made by the Ministry of Agriculture which prohibited the movement of animals in the controlled areas except by licence.

Anthrax. Three cases of Anthrax occurred in the borough during the year, the affected carcasses were destroyed at the refuse destructor and the premises thoroughly disinfected.

Parasitic Mange, Sheep Scab. No case or suspected case of these diseases occurred during the year.

Publicity. The various Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture have been given publicity in the local press.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT, ETC.

There are 115 licensed petroleum stores having a total capacity of 172,180 gallons of petroleum spirit and 2,124 gallons of petroleum mixture. There are 6 stores where 10 tons 9 cwt. 56 lbs. of carbide of calcium may be stored.

EXPLOSIVES

There are 106 premises in the Borough registered for the storage of explosives, 98 are dealers in fireworks, 6 are dealers in sporting cartridges, 1 is a manufacturer of sporting cartridges and 1 is registered for the storage of maroons.

F. V. A. SMITH,
*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector
under the above-mentioned Acts.*

HOUSING

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

Total	215
By the Local Authority	208
By other bodies or persons	7
Houses demolished	1
Number of Flats erected by Local Authority	30

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1,332
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 3,099
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 288
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 348
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 19
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.. 813

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	491
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 0
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By owners 0
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. 0
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	143
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	182
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of houses represented	10
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses where an undertaking was given not to use for human habitation	0

Housing Survey.

During the year the inspection of all working-class houses in the Stapenhill Ward has been completed, the result of which is as follows :—

	Stapenhill Ward	Total from the commencement of Survey in 1946
Approximate number of houses in Wards	2,052	13,983
Number of houses inspected	1,450	9,755
Number of houses found to be in a satisfactory state of repair	432	1,811
Number of houses found with minor defects costing under £50	917	6,553
Number of houses found with major defects or structural alterations costing £50—£100 per house	81	1,113
Number of houses found to be unfit for human habitation and beyond repair at a reasonable cost (work costing over 60% of the value of the house after completion)	20	278
Number of houses found to be overcrowded	8	51
Number of houses found to be badly planned or in a congested area ..	4	552
Number of houses without a water supply inside the house	14	268
Number of houses without a well ventilated store for food	641	5,725

Number of houses with no proper bathing facilities	929	7,575
Number of houses without a proper water closet	27	92
Number of houses without adequate washing accommodation	5	158

The figures in the last column are the summarised totals for houses in the Shobnall, Victoria, Horninglow, Burton, Winshill and Wetmore, Uxbridge and the Stapenhill Wards.

Notices were served on the owners of houses where urgent repairs were necessary to render the houses wind and weatherproof.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supplies.

Retailers with dairies within the Borough	21
Retailers with dairies outside the Borough	10

Designated Milk

Dealers (Pasteurisers)	4
Dealers in Pasteurised Milk	23
Dealers in Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	6
Dealers in Tuberculin Tested Milk	24
Dealers in Sterilised Milk	1
Dealers in Accredited Milk	1
Tuberculin Tested Milk Samples examined	60
Tuberculin Tested Milk Samples outside the prescribed standard	5
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk Samples examined	96
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk Samples outside the prescribed standard	9
Pasteurised Milk samples examined	169
Pasteurised Milk samples outside the prescribed standard	7
Accredited Milk samples examined	22
Accredited Milk Samples outside the prescribed standard	1
Pasteurised Milk examined for Tuberculosis	15
Pasteurised Milk found to contain tubercle bacilli	0
Dairy herds sampled for Tuberculosis	33
Herds giving Tuberculous Milk	2
Tuberculous Cows found and slaughtered	3

In both cases where the herds were found to be giving tuberculous milk, notices were served on the farmers by the rural authorities to heat treat all the milk produced at the farms.

Catering Establishments and Food Preparing Premises.

The campaign for improving conditions in the handling, storage, preparation and distribution of food has continued throughout the year and the application of the Food Byelaws to these premises has assisted in obtaining a considerable improvement in this connection.

A survey of 505 food premises of all types has been carried out during the year when it was found necessary to call the attention of traders to unsatisfactory structural conditions or lack of essential amenities.

The inspection and follow-up visits to these establishments has made considerable demands upon the time of the Sanitary Inspectors as can be judged from the fact that it was necessary to carry out 2,596 inspections, but the improvements obtained have justified the time spent as is shown in the following Table.

Details of Improvements to Food Premises.

Defective floors, walls or ceilings	8
Dirty floors, walls or ceilings	134
Fittings or utensils defective or dirty	21
Insufficient ventilation or hoods to cookers	1
Insufficient lighting	1
Food unprotected	58
Vermin (Flies, Cockroaches, Rats, Mice, etc.)	13
Dirty or lack of protective clothing	1
Outer clothing kept in food rooms	3
Unsatisfactory washing facilities	8
Lack of hot water	24
Lack of soap and clean towels	19
Notices as to hand washing	272
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	3
Accumulation of refuse	3
Insufficient refuse bins	10
Names on stalls	29
Total	608

A number of food preparing rooms have been re-equipped or re-designed and work was in progress at the end of the year on one meat manufacturer's premises which will be a model of design and hygienic construction when completed. Support was also given to an application for a building licence to extend and alter a grocery establishment which was found to be so overcrowded as to be totally inadequate for the volume of food handled on the premises.

Infringements of the Food Byelaws. A number of infringements were reported to the Health Committee and the following action was taken :—

1. Foreign body (nail) in confectionery. The vendors were warned by the Health Committee.
2. The use of dirty wrapping paper. Proceedings were instituted and the vendor was fined £5.
3. Failure to protect food from contamination by dust, flies and rodents, also not placing in receptacles solid and liquid refuse which had accumulated in a room where food was handled.

Court action was taken when the defendants were found not guilty on the former part of the charge, but guilty on the latter and a fine of £5 was imposed.

Propaganda. During the year a public lecture entitled “ Their Health is in Your Hands ” followed by the film “ Another Case of Poisoning ” was given to caterers, food traders and food handlers. Lectures were also delivered on “ Food Hygiene in Theory and Practice ” to the departmental managers of one of the principal firms in the town, and in addition, the Burton Technical College held a course of lectures on management for licensed victuallers which included bar and cellar hygiene.

Talks on food hygiene were also given to members of adult education groups and the local press have inserted items on clean food in their daily papers.

Ice Cream. The greater proportion of ice-cream sold in the Borough is pasteurised and processed in the larger establishments, and there is a marked tendency towards the distribution and sale of ice-cream pre-packed at the large processing plants.

There are many advantages in this form of distribution which from the hygienic angle reduces the possible sources of contamination to a minimum.

Details of Premises Registered under the Food and Drugs Act :

Number of premises registered for the sale of				
Ice Cream—	Loose	39 }	..	..
	Pre-packed	108 }	..	..
				147
Number of premises registered for the manufacture				
and sale of Ice Cream	..	..	..	17
Number of premises registered for manufacture				2
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	166
				<hr/>

Summary of the 222 Ice Cream samples examined during the year :—

Heat-Treated (Loose)			Heat-Treated (Pre-Packed)			Cold Mix (Loose)		
Grade	Samples Taken	%	Grade	Samples Taken	%	Grade	Samples Taken	%
1	47	98%	1	113	97%	1	7	100%
2	14		2	36		2	0	
3	1		3	0		3	0	
4	0	2%	4	4	3%	4	0	0%
Total—62			Total—153			Total—7		

Samples in Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory.

The following comparative figures show the improvement which has taken place during the last three years :—

Heat-treated ice-cream.

1949. Grades 1 and 2 = 67%.
 1950. „ „ = 82%.
 1951. „ „ = 98%.

Cold mix ice-cream.

1949. Grades 1 and 2 = 64%.
 1950. „ „ = 89%.
 1951. „ „ = 100%.

The sampling of ice-cream is playing a very important part in the hygienic manufacture and sale of this commodity, and the results indicate the enthusiasm shown by all concerned to produce and deliver to the public in a clean and wholesome manner this important article of confectionery.

Twelve samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination.

Average composition of the 12 samples.

		Highest	Lowest
Fat	9.6%	11.7%	6.7%
Sugar	12.0%	15.7%	10.0%
Non-fatty solids	11.3%	14.1%	9.1%

All the samples complied with the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951, which prescribes a minimum standard of composition for ordinary ice-cream as follows :—

5% Fat, 10% Sugar and 7.5% of solids other than fat.

Inspection of Meat. There are five slaughterhouses in use in the Borough, two are bacon factories, two are in occasional use for the slaughter of home-fed pigs and the other is used by the Ministry of Food as a central slaughterhouse for Burton and the surrounding districts.

Ante-Mortem Inspection of Food Animals. A veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture attends the Grading Centre of the Ministry of Food and guidance is given as to the action to be taken in the case of any animals suspected of disease or physical disability.

All animals awaiting slaughter are inspected in the lairages by the meat inspector and any animal showing signs of distress, disease or disability is isolated and dealt with according to the circumstances. In the case of casualty animals from farms, these are sent to the slaughterhouse on a veterinary certificate. The meat inspector also checks that animals awaiting slaughter are provided with a sufficient quantity of drinking water and fed if they are not to be slaughtered within 24 hours.

Post-Mortem Inspection. The supervision of slaughter and inspection of carcase meat is carried out by qualified meat and food inspectors. During the year 64,849 carcasses were examined and 103 tons 8 cwts. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. of meat were rejected as unfit for human consumption due to disease, parasitic conditions, injury, etc.

All meat is transported in specially-constructed meat vans with overhead hanging rails for carcase meat and metal containers for offal. The meat haulage contractor was warned on two occasions for lack of care in the handling of meat during delivery to the shops.

Congenital Tuberculosis in Calves. Three carcasses of veal were found to be affected with tuberculosis. These were reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and in two cases the dams of the calves were found to be affected with the disease and were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Cysticercus Bovis. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cattle found to be infested with this parasite. During 1950, of the 5,232 carcasses inspected, 44 were found to be affected, whereas during 1951, 5,498 carcasses were examined when only 14 were found to be infected with the cysts of this parasite. Appropriate action was taken as regards the carcasses and offals and the Authorities from whose area the animals originated were notified.

Food Poisoning. There have been no cases of food poisoning reported during the year.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected, together with percentages of animals found to be diseased either wholly or in parts.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,813	3,685	1,836	11,944	45,571
Number inspected	1,813	3,685	1,836	11,944	45,571
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	4	18	20	10	67
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	290	1,088	3	760	4,762
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	16.2	30.0	1.2	6.4	10.5
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	9	85	5	0	107
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	345	763	0	0	2,489
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tubercu- losis	19.5	23.0	0.2	0	5.6

UNSOUND FOODS, CONDEMNED AND REMOVED FOR SALVAGE OR DESTRUCTION

NATURE OF FOOD	WEIGHT			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Home-killed Meat	103	8	2	22
Imported Pigs Maws	—	1	1	20
Almond Paste	—	—	—	6
Bacon	—	—	—	11
Black Pudding	—	—	1	22
Biscuits	—	1	1	12
Butter	—	—	1	0
Cake	—	—	—	11
Canned Fish	—	—	2	26
„ Fruit	—	10	3	21
„ Jam	—	3	0	25
„ Marmalade	—	—	3	18
„ Meat	—	10	1	26
„ Milk	—	4	3	26
„ Sausage	—	—	—	11
„ Tomatoes	1	17	3	7
„ Vegetables	—	6	0	10
Cereals	—	—	—	17
Chicken	—	—	2	8
Cheese	—	—	1	22
Cooked Ham	—	15	1	9
Coconut	—	—	—	2
Cream	—	—	2	10
Cream Whipping Compound	—	—	3	14
Custard Powder	—	—	—	1
Dried Fruit	—	—	3	23
Dripping	—	—	2	0
Fish	—	4	4	10
Flour	—	—	—	13
Fowl	—	—	1	2
Orange Juice	—	—	3	16
Pork	—	—	—	15
Rabbits	—	2	3	12
Rice	—	—	—	8
Salad Cream	—	—	1	24
Salt	—	—	—	24
Salted Peanuts	—	—	2	0
Semolina	—	—	—	12
Sugar	—	—	1	2
Sweets	—	—	—	2
Tomatoe Paste	—	—	—	10
Veal	—	—	—	12
	108	18	1	10

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	56	54	0	0
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	225	205	38	0
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	7	9	0	0
Total	288	268	38	0

2.—Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecu- tions were in- stituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
(1)					
of Cleanliness (S.1)	0	2	0	0	0
crowding (S.2)	0	0	0	0	0
asonable temperature (S.3)	0	0	0	0	0
equate ventilation (S.4)	0	0	0	0	0
ective drainage of floors (S.6)	0	0	0	0	0
ary Conveniences (S.7)					
) Insufficient	0	0	0	0	0
) Unsuitable or defective	212	209	0	6	0
) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
offences against the Act (not in- cluding offences relating to Outwork)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	212	211	0	6	0

PART VIII

Outwork. 14 Lists of premises where outwork is carried out have been received. The nature of the work is as follows :—

Wearing apparel	{	Making	..	..	..	..	19
		Cleaning and Washing			..	..	18
Lace net repairing		..	..	..	..	..	53
							<hr/>
							90
							<hr/>
Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises						..	0
Number of Notices served						.. .. ..	0

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of notifications of infectious disease received during the year is shown in the following table :—

Infectious Diseases, 1951

Disease	Total cases notified	Total cases after correction	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	40	40	11	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid) ..	3	3	2	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	19	19	0	0
Pneumonia	65	65	0	23
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	1	1	0	0
Meningococcal Infections ..	3	3	3	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	5	5	0	0
Whooping Cough	122	122	4	0
Measles	885	885	4	0
Poliomyelitis	2	2	1	0
Polioencephalitis	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	0	0	0

FOOD POISONING

Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) returned to the Registrar General for 1951

<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>	<u>Total</u>
—	—	—	—	—

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY IMMUNISATION OR VACCINATION

Immunisation or vaccination is undertaken against the following diseases :—

Diphtheria	Smallpox
Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis

(1) Immunisation against Diphtheria.

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>Aged 5 —15</i>
Number of children immunised in the twelve months ending 31st December, 1951	482	177
Number of children given a secondary (reinforcing) injection during the year ..	—	1,150

At the end of the year it was estimated that 39% of the children in the town under five years of age had been immunised, 97% of the children aged 5—15, and 73% aged 0—15 years.

(2) Immunisation against Whooping Cough.

Number of children who had completed a course of Whooping Cough Immunisation at 31st December, 1951

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>	<i>By General Practitioners</i>	<i>Total</i>
1944	4	3	7
1945	6	3	9
1946	25	8	33
1947	39	63	102
1948	167	111	278
1949	121	78	199
1950	132	86	218
1951	6	7	13
	500	359	859

NOTE.—The above figures include children immunised with combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Vaccine.

(3) Vaccination against Smallpox.

228 persons were vaccinated against smallpox, and in addition 104 persons were re-vaccinated.

(4) Vaccination against Tuberculosis with B.C.G. Vaccine.

Arrangements for the carrying out of vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. Vaccine, which were commenced in 1950, were continued in 1951.

The scheme is now well-established, and there is a high acceptance rate amongst those who are entitled to receive vaccination.

The routine, as laid down in Memo. 322/B.C.G. of the Ministry of Health, has been strictly adhered to.

Total number of contacts of open cases seen at the Infant Welfare Centre during 1951	61
Total number of contacts with positive result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	23
Total number of contacts with negative result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	38
Total percentage of contacts with positive result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	38%
Total percentage of contacts with negative result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	62%
Total number successfully vaccinated	25
Total number of nurses successfully vaccinated	16

Puerperal Pyrexia. Of the nineteen cases notified, four were from a maternity home, fourteen from hospitals and one occurred in private practice, following the patient's discharge from hospital.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases was 4. 2 being due to Meningococcal Infections and 2 to Diarrhoea.

School Intimations of Disease. Intimations of non-notifiable infectious diseases are received daily from the Director of Education, and, as far as possible, are followed up by the Health Visitors.

The following table gives the number of cases dealt with :—

Chickenpox	132
--------------------	-----

Visits to Infectious Diseases. The Health Visitors paid the following visits to infectious diseases during the year :—

Visits to Measles	152	(Including 135 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Whooping Cough	69	(Including 63 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Chickenpox	3	(All under 2 years of age)..

Laboratory Work. During the year, 21 specimens were submitted to laboratory investigation, the results of these examinations being as follows :—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Results Positive</i>	<i>Results Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diphtheria	0	12	12
Vincent's Angina	1	1	2
Haemolytic Streptococci	0	2	2
Paratyphoid Fever	1	4	5
			<u>21</u>

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927. There were 165 cases of Pneumonia notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The following table gives the particulars of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum dealt with during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases			Vision unim- paired	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	In Hospital				
	5	1	4	5	0	0	0

The cases may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 5 Moderate, 0 Severe, 0

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1951

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease are given in the table below :—

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1			0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
5			0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
10			0	0	0	1				
15			0	1	0	0				
20			3	1	0	1	3	2	0	0
25			1	2	0	2				
35			2	1	0	0				
45			9	2	0	0	5	1	0	0
55			0	0	0	0				
65 & upwards			2	0	0	0				
Totals ..			17	7	1	7	10	3	0	1

Proportion of Non-Notified Cases. One case where death was certified as due to Tuberculosis had not been previously notified to the Medical Officer of Health. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was 1 in 14.

Home Supervision. The Health Visitors, who also act as Dispensary Nurses, undertake the home supervision of tuberculous patients. The total number of cases visited at home was 274, and the total number of visits 393.

In addition, 27 visits were made by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the homes of tuberculous patients.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary to take any action under the above Regulations during the year.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. It was not found necessary to take action under this Section.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following is a summary of the work done during the year :—

Disease	No. of Persons attending the Clinic.		No. of Attendances
	Males	Females	
Syphilis	45	41	678
Gonorrhoea	16	9	286
Other Diseases ..	39	8	194
Totals	100	58	1158

In 1950 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 128 males and 74 females, the total number of attendances being 1,521 for treatment by the Medical Officer.

The figures given in the previous table include patients from the Borough, Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Leicestershire, and also include 68 patients suffering from Syphilis, 14 from Gonorrhoea and 22 from other diseases who attended the Clinic in 1950 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1951.

There were, therefore, 50 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1951, viz., 29 from Burton, 9 from Derbyshire, 8 from Staffordshire and 4 from Leicestershire, compared with 55 cases in 1950 of which 23 were Borough cases.

Although the incidence of venereal diseases increased slightly during the year, there has been a marked decline during the past few years as the following figures show :—

	<u>Syphilis</u>	<u>Gonorrhoea</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Conditions</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Cases</u>
1943 ..	26	43	69	30	99
1944 ..	32	18	50	27	77
1945 ..	34	25	59	16	75
1946 ..	34	39	73	24	97
1947 ..	13	45	58	40	98
1948 ..	24	22	46	25	71
1949 ..	13	17	30	25	55
1950 ..	4	6	10	13	23
1951 ..	8	9	17	12	29

CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 82, 51 being males and 31 females.

The death rate from Cancer was equal to 1.67 per 1,000 of the population.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex :—

	0-1 yrs.	1-5yrs.	5-15 years	15-45 years	45-65 years	65 and upwards
Males ..	0	0	0	1	20	30
Females ..	0	0	0	0	12	19

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Cases attended by Municipal Midwives. During the year the Municipal Midwives attended 263 patients as Midwives and 57 patients as Maternity Nurses.

Midwives. The number of Midwives, who in January, 1951, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough was 26 and subsequently 6 others gave notice of their intention to practise. The number of Midwives practising at 31st December, 1951, was 25.

Notifications. The following notifications have been received from Midwives :—

Medical assistance required	..	..	..	35
Still Births	..	..	..	9
Artificial Feeding	..	..	..	62
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	2

Gas-Air analgesia was administered in 26 cases and Pethidene in 180 cases.

Medical Practitioners' Fees. Claims from Medical Practitioners for assistance to Midwives in emergencies amounted to £52 18s. 0d.

Birth Control. 9 Cases were referred to our Consultant Gynaecologist under the scheme of Birth Control given in the Report for 1934.

During the year, authority was granted to the Family Planning Association to start a Family Planning Clinic in Burton, and the Clinic commenced to function in October. It is held in the central Welfare Clinic every Monday evening. The Clinic is run by the Family Planning Association, the Corporation charging a nominal rent for the use of the premises.

Infant Welfare Centres. In addition to the central clinic in Cross Street, there are outlying clinics at Horninglow, Winshill and Stapenhill. These continued to be well attended by mothers and babies as the following figures show :—

	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Total Attendances</i>	<i>Average per Session</i>
Cross Street Centre	344	7,695	46.6
Horninglow Centre	126	3,483	68.3
Winshill Centre	65	1,241	47.7
Stapenhill Centre	117	2,619	52.4

Voluntary Helpers. A number of ladies have acted as voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre, some of them over a long period of years, and have given very valuable assistance in carrying out the work. It is only through their regular and ungrudging help that such large numbers can be dealt with.

"Light" Clinic. 153 new cases received treatment at the Infant Welfare Centre and a total of 2,090 attendances was made during the year. In nearly all the cases improvement in the condition was noted.

Ante-Natal Clinic. The Ante-Natal Clinic was held on Tuesday afternoons at 2 o'clock. The Assistant Medical Officer of Health was in charge.

Total number of patients who attended	..	..	..	85
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	385

In this connection, the Health Visitors also paid 120 visits to Ante-Natal cases at home.

Post-Natal Clinic. Post-natal consultations and examinations were made in 55 cases who made 91 attendances.

Toddlers' Clinic. A clinic specially reserved for the examination of Toddlers was held during the afternoon session of the first Wednesday in every month.

Booking of Maternity Cases. Cases are booked on social grounds for admission to the Nursing Institution and Andressey Hospital. The home circumstances of the cases are enquired into, and if it is impossible for the confinement to take place at home, arrangements are made for admission to the Nursing Institution or Andressey Hospital.

Maternity Outfits. 305 sterile maternity outfits were issued from the Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, to expectant mothers whose confinements were taking place at their own homes.

Notification of Births. The number of births notified as having occurred in the Borough was 830 including 29 still births.

Registration of Births. The number of live births registered in the Borough was 782—372 males and 410 females.

The number of still births registered was 24—12 males and 12 females.

Health Visiting. The Health Visitors have paid the following visits :—

Primary visits to infants..	..	..	..	795
Total visits to children under 12 months	..	..	..	3,214
Visits to children over one year	..	..	..	7,347
Visits to other cases	..	..	..	508
Total				11,864

224 visits to cases of infectious diseases were made by the Health Visitors.

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Treatment. The following is a summary of the work done.

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	1	1	1	1
Children under Five ..	73	71	71	71

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatm't	Dressings
		Local	General				
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Children under five ..	87	2	60	4	—	—	7

	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	
		Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	—	—	—
Children under five ..	—	—	—

Mr. J. E. W. Statham, School Dental Officer, who is also responsible for the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Treatment, has compiled the following notes regarding dental treatment in Maternity and Child Welfare cases.

X-Rays. Facilities for X-Ray are provided at the Infirmary. Any patient deemed to require an X-Ray is provided with a note to the Radiologist at the Infirmary indicating the region involved.

Dentures. Where dentures are indicated patients are advised to consult a local practitioner. No facilities are available at the School Clinic for any form of Denture work.

Adoption of Children Regulations. These Regulations came into force in 1943. No further applications for registration were received during the year.

Health Visitors and Cleanliness. The Health Visitors and Midwives in the town are active in the promotion of cleanliness and good habits and the elimination of verminous conditions, and where uncleanliness and verminous conditions are discovered they endeavour to get these remedied.

The standards of cleanliness in this Borough of infants and expectant mothers is fairly high on the whole, and only a few families appear to be the offenders.

Care of Premature Infants. Arrangements for the care of premature children in accordance with the recommendation of Ministry of Health Circular 20/44 have been carried on. The equipment provided for the home nursing of premature infants was however not used during the year.

Care of Illegitimate Children. There has been a steady decline during the last few years in the number of illegitimate births. The percentage of illegitimate births was 12.3 in 1945. It had dropped to 4.8 in 1949. In 1950 it rose to 6.2, and fell to 4.6 in 1951. The pre-war figure was about 2%.

Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health suggested that Welfare Authorities should co-operate with, and reinforce the work of voluntary moral welfare organisations and this suggestion has been implemented by the making of a grant to the Committee of the Girls' Home in the town. This home does much valuable work in the district.

Anglesey Day Nursery. This was originally intended to house forty children, but is now regarded as suitable for a maximum of thirty. Children of all ages up to five years are received, and the Nursery has proved of considerable benefit to mothers who have to go out to work.

The average number of children in attendance was 24 and they made 5996 attendances during the year.

Domestic Help Scheme. This scheme was carried on by the W.V.S., and at the end of the year the number of domestic helps employed was, whole-time 0, part-time 19, and the number of cases attended was 165, viz. :—

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	..	39
(b) Tuberculosis	.. .. .	2
(c) Others	.. .. .	124

Home Nursing. The Home Nursing Service continued to function very satisfactorily during the year, and a staff of 8 nurses was employed. 583 cases were attended, and 27,120 visits made.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47

Removal to suitable premises of Persons in need of Care and attention

It was not found necessary to take action under this Section during the year.

Ambulance Service. The arrangement which has been in operation since 1949, whereby the Ambulance Service is manned by Fire Service personnel, and operates from the Fire Station has continued. One new ambulance was obtained during the year, and two new sitting case cars are on order.

The following are details of the number of calls and mileage, etc., of the ambulances and sitting case cars during the year.

(1)	Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1951	Total number of Journeys during the year	Total number of patients carried during the year	Number of accident and other emergency Journeys included in col. (3) during the year	Total mileage during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ambulances ..	6	6,318	9,569	749	58,323
Cars	2	2,905	3,927	11	29,323

The total mileage run by the ambulance vehicles since the inception of the National Health Service has increased year by year to an alarming extent. The Health Committee, however, keep the running of the Service under critical review, and although some abuse undoubtedly occurs, every effort is made to reduce this to the minimum.

Yearly comparison of figures of Ambulance Mileages.

Year	Total Mileage
1947	14,198
1948	23,243
1949	56,510
1950	81,633
1951	88,323

Blood Transfusion Service. A register of blood donors is kept in the Department, and at intervals arrangements are made with the Regional Blood Transfusion Service for donations of blood. For this purpose, the Infant Welfare Centre in Cross Street is used. This has proved a very satisfactory arrangement, as the Centre is readily accessible from all parts of the town and outlying districts.

During the year there were 6 sessions and 486 donors each gave approximately one pint of blood. There are 739 donors on the register.

MENTAL HEALTH

1. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) There is no Mental Health Sub Committee, all matters relating to mental health being reported to the monthly meeting of the Health Committee.

(b) Staff.

(1) **Medical.** Medical examinations and, where necessary, certifications are carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.

(2) **Non-Medical.** Two part-time Duly Authorised Officers have been appointed for the purpose of carrying out the functions hitherto performed by relieving officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. They also carry out the routine supervision of defectives on licence or under guardianship.

(3) One Occupation Centre Supervisor is responsible for the running of the Waterside Occupation Centre, which was opened in 1950.

(c) Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.

Arrangements under this heading are very satisfactory. The Medical Officer of Health, as a member of the local Hospital Management Committee, is a member of the St. Matthew's Hospital House Committee, and consultations with the Medical Superintendent take place frequently. The local mental hospitals are provided with reports on home circumstances with regard to patients recommended for discharge on licence, and arrangements are made for the after-care of patients discharged from mental hospitals.

2. WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) Preventive.

The need has been felt for the appointment of a psychiatric social worker, whose work should have a preventive outlook. I shall be able to report next year that such an officer has been appointed.

(b) Lunacy Acts.

On the 31st December, 1951 there were 164 persons maintained in Mental Hospitals, who were admitted from within the County Borough of Burton upon Trent under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. Although this figure is only four more than that at the 31st December, 1950 the increase in the number of persons dealt with was a little more than 50% over the previous two years.

During the year there were 71 admissions arranged, as against 47 in 1950 and 48 in 1949, whilst there were 56 discharges and 11 deaths, compared with 35 discharges and 7 deaths in 1950 and 42 discharges and 10 deaths in 1949.

The 71 admissions during the year were made up of 22 temporary orders under sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Acts, 10 summary reception orders under section 16 of the Lunacy Act, and 39 voluntary patients. It is a matter of some satisfaction that the number of voluntary patients continues to increase, this latest figure being nearly twice that of 1950.

9 of the patients admitted voluntarily remained for less than one month, 16 stayed between one and three months, 2 between three and six months, 3 stayed for a period of over six months, whilst 9 continued to be patients at the 31st December, 1951.

After-care visits have been paid periodically to those patients discharged from mental hospitals who have expressed a willingness to receive such visits, and it is pleasing too, to record the decline in the number of persons over the age of 70 who have had to be dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. During the year only 8 such cases were dealt with, compared with 17 in the previous year.

(c) Mental Deficiency Acts.

(i) On the 31st December, 1951, the number of cases within the County Borough of Burton upon Trent ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with" under the Mental Deficiency Acts, was 62, a decrease of 4 cases over the previous year. Of this number, 1 male case is present in the care of the Children's Committee of the local authority, is awaiting a suitable vacancy in an Institution.

The number of mental defectives from the County Borough maintained in such Homes or Institutions, and including those on licence, is 60.

5 new cases were reported to the Local Health Authority during the period under review; 2 cases were sent to Institutions, 2 placed under voluntary supervision, and 1 under statutory supervision.

In addition there are 122 cases for whom the local authority may subsequently become liable, this number being made up of 49 cases under voluntary supervision, 39 cases not supervised, and 34 children of school age at present under the supervision of the School Clinic.

(ii) At the 31st December, 1951, there were no cases under guardianship within the Borough, and no allowances were being paid. The National Assistance Board makes grants as necessary to mental defectives over the age of 16 years, but where the child is under this age, the Board will only make a grant if this will assist the parent.

All cases under supervision, whether statutory or voluntary, are visited once in every three months, in accordance with the instructions received.

TABLE I.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1951 (after correction)

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified								Total cases notified in each Locality of the District								
	At all Ages	All Ages—Years							Shobnall	Victoria	Horn'g'w	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill & Welmore	Stapenhill	Removed to Hospitals
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65									
Smallpox ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ..	40	0	11	28	0	1	0	0	2	6	4	6	5	1	6	10	11
Enteric Fever ..	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
Meningococcal Infections ..	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Poliomyelitis ..	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Influ. Pneumonia ..	38	1	1	2	3	4	11	16	4	7	2	7	5	1	2	10	0
Primary Pneumonia ..	27	3	0	1	0	6	11	6	6	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	0
Polioencephalitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	24	0	0	0	5	6	11	2	2	2	3	6	2	4	0	5	19
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	8	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	8
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	19	0	0	0	12	7	0	0	10	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ..	122	11	64	47	0	0	0	0	19	10	18	8	4	2	8	53	4
Measles ..	885	37	485	359	2	2	0	0	100	91	141	86	44	66	161	196	4
Dysentery ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	1177	57	568	442	24	28	34	24	146	122	174	122	66	82	183	282	52

TABLE II

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1951

Causes of Death 1	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of " Residents " whether occurring within or without the District						
	All Ages 2	0—1 years 3	1—5 years 4	5—15 years 5	15—45 years 6	45—65 years 7	65 and upwards 8
All Causes	672	25	10	4	29	146	458
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	13	..	..	..	5	6	2
Tuberculosis, other Forms	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Syphilitic Disease	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Disease	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	9	..	..	..	..	4	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	10	..	..	..	..	9	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	8	..	..	..	..	5	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	5	..	..	..	..	3	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	50	..	..	..	1	11	38
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	..	1	..	..	..	2
Diabetes	3	..	..	..	..	2	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	92	..	..	..	1	16	75
Coronary Disease, Angina	50	..	..	..	1	16	33
Hypertension with Heart Disease	16	..	..	..	1	2	13
Other Heart Disease	138	..	..	..	3	15	120
Other Circulatory Disease	26	..	..	..	1	4	21
Influenza	24	..	..	..	2	3	19
Pneumonia	23	2	2	3	1	4	11
Bronchitis	45	1	..	..	..	13	31
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	..	..	..	1	1	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	..	..	..	1	1	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	2	..	..	..	1	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis	8	..	..	..	2	5	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Congenital Malformations	10	9	..	..	1	..	..
Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	89	10	2	1	3	19	54
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	..	1	..	2	..	..
Other Accidents	13	1	1	..	..	2	9
Suicide	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Homicide and Operations of War	2	..	1	..	..	1	..

Meteorology.—A summary of the observations at the meteorological station at the Outwoods Hospital for the year appear below:—

MONTH	Rainfall			No. of days on which 0.01 inch or more fell	Temperature (in shade)						
	Total inches	Greatest in 24 hours			Mean	Maximum		Minimum		No. of nights at or below 32-deg.	
		Depth	Date			Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date		
JANUARY	..	2.13	0.49	5	18	37.2	53	16	21	28 & 29	16
FEBRUARY	..	2.43	0.37	11	20	37.1	48	8	26	16 & 26	24
MARCH	..	3.67	0.47	17	24	37.9	58	22	24	20	24
APRIL	..	1.93	0.37	30	20	45.6	71	25	27	11 & 12	9
MAY	..	2.88	0.63	26	17	49.3	69	24	32	1	1
JUNE	..	2.08	0.90	27	10	56.6	74	21	40	1	0
JULY	..	1.04	0.41	22	8	61.2	80	21	46	5,12&25	0
AUGUST	..	7.61	2.74	6	19	57.8	76	2	42	13	0
SEPTEMBER	..	1.92	0.62	14	10	56.4	75	4	37	21	0
OCTOBER	..	0.75	0.21	21	8	48.1	62	1, 3 & 4	29	25 & 26	3
NOVEMBER	..	5.66	1.11	5	26	46.3	57	24	28	26	2
DECEMBER	..	2.05	0.40	28	17	40.4	54	16	21	11 & 13	8
YEAR—1951	..	34.15	2.74	6 Aug.	197	47.9	80	21 July	21	28 & 29 Jan. 11&13 Dec.	87

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